inches high, often dwarf: radical leaves oblanceolate, on slender petioles, acute, entire: the cauline oblong-lanceolate, clasping and sagittate at base: petals light pink, about three lines long, twice longer than the sepals: style none: pods straight, narrow, erect or ascending, one to three inches long: seeds in two rows, narrowly winged.—Resembling some forms of *A. Drummondi*, but distinguished by its perennial root.[1]

As the only synonym for the species he listed *A. Drummondi* var. *alpina*, but again failed to cite a specimen which might be taken for the type. However, judging from the specific name which he gave it, there is small doubt that either of the two following plants—on the same sheet in the Gray Herbarium—should be selected as the type. (1) Oregon Boundary Commission, Rocky Mts., alt. 7,000 ft., coll. *Dr. Lyall*, 1861 (as *T. stricta*); (2) Oregon Boundary Commission, Ashtnola, Cascade Mts., coll. *Dr. Lyall*, 1860 (as *T. stricta*). I have arbitrarily selected the former. Both specimens are dwarf alpine forms and possess glabrous basal leaves with slight ciliation on their petioles and are in every respect identical with Watson's no. 75 collected in the Clover Mts. of Nevada at 10,000 ft. altitude. The other components of the complex *A. Lyallii* appear to be var. *oreophila*, which is the low plant having stellate-pubescent radical leaves, and var. *pratincola*, which is the intermediate plant with stellate-pubescent basal leaves.

Var. *connexa*, as elucidated by Fernald,[2] needs no further explanation except possibly to place additional emphasis on the unusual breadth of the siliques, varying from 2.4–3.3 mm., which are exceedingly blunt at the apex. In New England only two stations are known to me, one in Vermont, and one in Maine, where it has been reported by A. H. Norton.[3]

(*To be continued*)

On Ectocarpus ovatus.—*Ectocarpus ovatus* Kjellm. was first collected by Kjellman in the western Baltic and described by him in 1877. It was very rare, and except that it has since been found in Scandinavia and Greenland, it has never been located in Europe outside of its original habitat. Later, it was figured by the late Dr. Kuckuck in a beautiful plate in Reinke's Atlas (Pl. 20).

In this country it was first collected at Edgartown, Massachusetts

[1] Watson in Proc. Am. Acad. xi. 122 (1876).
[2] Fernald in Rhodora, v. 231 (1903).
[3] A. H. Norton in Rhodora, xv. 140 (1913).

by Miss Colt and Miss Jernegan.[1] This is a part of good evidence that it was brought to us by the currents which set from northwestern Europe to eastern Greenland and then creep southward along eastern North America.

Within our limits it is always very rare, but it seems most at home in the waters of southern New England. In the last thirty-five years I have collected it at several points in southern Massachusetts and also in Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island. Some years ago it appeared occasionally at various places along the coast of Maine. For several seasons I have not been able to locate it, and I write this note in the hope that younger and more vigorous workers may meet with better success. It grows upon rocks and other algae, both red and brown. In our southern limits, it is somewhat deeply colored; but in this state, it is paler. Our forms are larger than those in the eastern Atlantic. But everywhere it is the most beautiful of this interesting genus.

It is worthy of note that what may be the same species has been collected at Sitka, Alaska by Setchell and Gardner, and hesitatingly named *E. affinis* S. &. G. And so this seems to be another instance in which because of the eastward whirl of the earth and the inertia of the water certain species evolved in the Atlantic or the Arctic are carried through the Northwestern Passage or the Arctic Ocean, and by migrating through Bering Strait have become established in the Pacific and along the western border of our continent.—R. E. Schuh, Brooklin, Maine.

NOTES ON ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLANTS

Estelle H. Kelso

On a short stay in Rocky Mountain National Park during the summer of 1936, a number of plants not previously recorded for this area were found.

Botrychium Lunaria (L.) Sw. Lawn Lake trail, alt. 9,200 feet, among *Vaccinium*, sedges and grasses, August 7, 1936; no. 308.

Botrychium lanceolatum (Gmel.) Angstroem. Lawn Lake trail, alt. 9,200 feet, among *Vaccinium*, sedges and grasses, August 7, 1936; no. 309.

Although these unusual plants were collected, identified, and recorded, they were lost in transit from Colorado. However it was

[1] See F. S. Collins, Rhodora I., p. 126, July, 1899.